

Ex. Doc. No. 29.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PENITENTIARY—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

The annual report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia.

JANUARY 16, 1849.

Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I herewith transmit the annual report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia, made in compliance with the act of the 3d March, 1829.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1849.

INSPECTOR'S ROOM, PENITENTIARY, DISTRICT COLUMBIA,
Washington, January 10, 1849.

SIR: The Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia having prepared their 20th annual report, beg leave to submit the same to you, and request that it may be transmitted to Congress.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. PHILLIPS,
Secretary to the Board.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

In conformity with the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1829, we have the honor to submit this the twentieth annual report of the inspectors of the penitentiary for the district of Columbia, exhibiting the state and condition of that institution for the past year.

The reports emanating from the several officers of the prison, and herewith submitted, are so full and comprehensive, as regards its moral, sanitary, and financial condition, that the board deem it unnecessary to say much more than simply to refer you to those reports. It is a source of pleasure to the board to be able to bear testimony to the orderly deportment of the prisoners generally, and the disposition evinced by all of them to submit to the laws and regulations of the prison. A high degree of cheerfulness is apparently enjoyed by them, which is the result, in a great measure, no doubt, of the mild, gentle, and persuasive course pursued by the warden and his subordinates in enforcing the prison discipline.

From the report of the finances of the institution, as made out by our very worthy and efficient clerk, Mr. Craven Ashford, it will be seen that although the excess of expenditures over the income exceeds that of the last year, it is owing entirely to the loss sustained by the contract with the navy, (for a full and satisfactory explanation of which we refer you to the warden's report.) But for this, instead of a balance against the shoe factory of \$375 20, and the excess of expenditures over income being \$12,146 80, as reported by the clerk, there would have been a balance in favor of the shoe factory of \$1,970 50, and the excess of expenditures over income would have only been \$9,801 06. Hence, it will be seen that the proceeds from the labor of the convicts the past have equalled that of any preceding year; and, but for the loss referred to, would have enabled the institution (with the small appropriation for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1849) to support itself and keep the different work shops in successful operation up to that time, without incurring a single debt. Before dismissing the subject, we feel that it is due to the late warden, Mr. R. Colman, to state that we are well convinced that in entering into the contract referred to he was actuated by the most praiseworthy motive; that of promoting not only the best interest of the institution, but the removal of long existing prejudice—that the convict labor conflicted with that of the honest and industrious mechanic; and when the contract was entered into the warden might have reasonably calculated on its fulfillment, (which could have been done with,) if the requisitions had not far transcended *his expectations* as well as the calculation of the navy agent.

The inspectors are decidedly of opinion, made up from observation as well as experience, that the interest of the institution would be greatly promoted if Congress would pass an act by which a portion of the contract for supplying the navy with shoes could be filled by this institution. Such an arrangement would (apart

from the consideration of its preventing the labor of the convicts competing with the honest industry of our worthy mechanics) greatly increase the available proceeds of the prisoners' labor, as, under the present system, the warden is unavoidably compelled to retail a great portion of the work, and sell to dealers on time; and, however cautious or discreet he may be, losses have been and will be sustained.

This institution, as heretofore, must necessarily fail to support itself with so small a number of prisoners in confinement, and can only be enabled to do so by Congress passing a law requiring all persons convicted of offences against the United States (when confinement in the penitentiary is the penalty) to be sent to this prison. This, in connexion with the plan proposed, (that of keeping them employed on government work,) would, it is confidently believed, produce the desired result, with little or no appropriation from Congress.

The inspectors, before closing this report, beg leave respectfully to urge upon Congress the necessity of granting an appropriation to the full amount required by the estimate of the warden, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1850; with which amount every effort will be made to meet the current expenses of the prison, and keep the work shops in operation for the present as well as the ensuing fiscal year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. JONE.
HENRY HAW,
G. W. PHILLIPS.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor, in accordance with law, to submit for your consideration my second annual report. The preceding year, on the 19th of November, from the visiting hand of an overruling Providence, the warden of this institution was suddenly removed from this to a more blissful abode, and on the 22d of the same month I was appointed in his place. From this date to the first of January, making but five weeks, I gained but a very limited knowledge of the laws and discipline which regulated the prison, which consequently caused my report of that date to be very brief, relying, as I had to do, chiefly upon the councils of the board, the clerk, and other officers of the institution. Affliction, however, did not appear to cease at what had preceded my appointment, but followed in quick succession, and apparently with double vigor, in the midst of my own family. From that early moment, just having entered upon the discharge of my important duties, I have endeavored to circumscribe my feelings with sufficient fortitude to the nature of my unhappy condition, and a calamity which seemed to cross my designs.

I am happy to state, however, that even with this great weight resting upon my mind, I was not forgetful of the responsibility as warden, as also to exercise that discrimination of errors of the fallen victim of crime, who was under my charge; to ponder well into the depravity of the human heart, and endeavor even to feel as if I was every day guilty of some more or less crime. And it is my highest gratification to state that all in authority with whom I am associated, are predisposed to this instinct of benevolent feelings which fits a man to master his own imperfections, and more discernedly cultivate a mind to place a proper estimate upon those who had become more unfortunate than himself; any other feelings than those described would not be in accordance with my nature, and I feel certain would not be acceptable with the humane feelings of the Board of Inspectors; any other course that might be legislated upon me so as to stifle reason, and cruelty introduced in its place, would at once make my situation unhappy, and which at once I would spurn to occupy.

At my installation, my first desire was to become acquainted with the nature and disposition of the different convicts. I discovered that the greater number could not do more than read, and very few that could write, and that very imperfectly. Without casting any reflections upon the former wardens, in my observations, I discovered that the lash had been used instead of reason, and to resort to this system of reasoning with a body of men nearly devoid of education, was sufficient to daunt the courage of the most credulous. I, however, kept in strict view that although in a state of degradation, they were still human creatures, and certainly possessed mind, if even in an obscure state. Notwithstanding these conclusions, I entertained some doubt as to entirely abolishing the lash, and still think it necessary at times, but only where gentle means fail.

I cannot help bringing to your notice an occurrence shortly after I became warden. A negro man who was considered incorrigible, and had to be severely punished almost every week; on this occasion he attacked the officers who attempted to bring him up to trial for misdemeanor; the case appeared very aggravating, he was ordered to be whipped and placed in the dungeon on low diet for one week, at the expiration of that time I had him brought before me, and in the most gentle terms undertook to reprove him for his obstinacy; I discovered everything in his disposition to be conciliatory, attended with great promises; I followed up this feeling for some time in private reasoning with him, and from then to the present he remains one of the most docile and respectful convicts in the prison; this encouraged me to persist in the same course with the rest of the prisoners, and it now becomes my pleasant duty to state that in the general good deportment of the inmates of this institution, we can challenge all the prisons throughout the country for its superior; more especially when we take into consideration the advantages they have of violating the rules, engaged as they are altogether in one open work shop, and placed side by side. From my many appeals to their understanding respecting the ne-

cessity of industry, and the advantages arising therefrom, in the cultivation of this spirit, at the time of their release, whereby they may by frugal means gain honestly the necessities of life, without resorting to theft, in order to screen labor; these private conversations have had a most salutary effect, many since thanking me for the favorable impression made upon their minds. Some of them, since their release, living at a distance, have written, informing me of their well doing, and the advantage they have derived from good advice received at our prison. Should our lives be spared, and our situations remain permanent, and this system persevered in, the disposition of Congress to abolish the prison (on account of its expenses, and the small number of convicts now here) will be superseded by its abolishing itself; thus carrying out, in a practical way, the remarks recently made by the Hon. Mr. Winthrop, that our prison should be a model for the country's example.

Having, thus far, occupied considerable space in regard to the moral condition of the prison, I respectfully call your attention to the propriety of tasking the convicts who labor in the shops, and to remunerate for all overwork done by them; I have heard of its benefits in other prisons, and I have noticed among some few of those engaged at shoemaking a disposition to excel each other, both in workmanship and quantity; the encouragement of a small sum of over-pay would, in my opinion, be conducive to a more general feeling of industry, the amount of which might be realized and paid out of the profits of their extra labor, and, when the term of imprisonment expired, it would place the convict in possession of ample means to convey him home, (many, as they do, coming from the States, and some from a considerable distance,) or to support him until he obtained employment. Some instances have come to my notice of those who belong to the District of Columbia, as well as those at a distance (referred to) being discharged in the middle of winter with the small sum allowed them of only two dollars, (the former being desirous of seeking employment where his crimes are unknown, and the latter anxious to return to his native home,) being compelled, through necessity, to lounge about in the district, they frequently resort to some crime in order to gain relief. This, I think, would be prevented, in a great measure, by the plan proposed, to which I invite your careful consideration.

The health of the prison

I consider needless to dwell upon, as it is every week under your inspection; and for particulars, I refer you to the physician's report. To attempt to speak upon the merits of this venerable professional gentleman would be, in my opinion, useless, considering the length of time you have been associated with him in this institution, and your long acquaintance with him previous. I cannot, however, let this opportunity pass without mentioning his merits which almost daily come under my notice; and to do justice to his high professional attainments I should feel a delicacy in mentioning, fearful from my want of knowledge I should not find words

sufficient to do justice to his fame; but I venture to say, that his abilities and goodness of heart are such as every prison should have.

The moral condition of the prison.

I have already, in part, made mention of the influence of preaching administered by our old and highly respected chaplain. The knowledge and truth of religion which he labors to infuse into their minds, and the general interest manifested by the convicts would do credit to some of our most respectable congregations. In addition to these blessings, and which has claimed your pleasing attention, is the small library selected and furnished by that very excellent and philanthropic lady, Miss Dix, of New York, who visited our prison last summer, and found it without books, (if we except some fragments that lay loosely about.) It was but natural, and to be expected that this should create a sensation upon such a benevolent mind—she at once proposed to furnish a library at her own risk, relying upon Congress to settle for it; a circumstance which I shall, while life lasts, ever recollect. Nothing that could have occurred would have been so highly appreciated by the convicts. It is a happy scene to observe the victims of vice wending their way, every Saturday, with a smiling countenance, to the library, which is in handsome array, and asking the favor of a new book, which they read in their cells during mornings, evenings and Sundays.

The situation of the buildings

were such as to cause some repairs during the past year. The first story of the workshops was directed to my attention, being in part only loosely paved, and greatly infested with rats, which, by undermining the walls, had got recourse to the provision room, and caused great havoc and filth. This could only be remedied by first grouting and then paving on top, which has proved successful. Some other repairs were necessary about the interior of the prison, but not of much account. The basement story of the warden's dwelling being in a dilapidated state, it became necessary to have it put in order for the health and comfort of the family; as also the pump in the yard attached to the dwelling and the one in the prison yard; both of which had to be made new.

Financial condition.

On the part of the financial transactions, it would occupy too much space to enter into all the details, which may only be necessary for my own satisfaction. This I do not conceive to be very important; nevertheless it becomes necessary to make a few brief explanations, relative to certain causes and their effects. For all other matters connected with this branch I must refer you to the full statement of the clerk, Mr. Ashford, who, in his usual style,

places the whole account so clear that it cannot fail to be easily understood.

In the first place, I beg leave to call your attention to the sales and stock on hand, as also the charges against the same; the amount of profits of last, as also of this year, and their difference; the loss on contract with the navy, &c., &c., of which I will give you in a brief way, as furnished by the clerk, viz:

Charges to shoe factory	\$8,585 71
Sales and stock on hand.....	8,210 45
Deficit.....	<u>375 26</u>
In the charges to shoe factory is included the loss on contract with the navy.....	2,345 76
From which deduct the deficit.....	<u>375 26</u>
And it would make the balance in favor of shoe factory	1,970 50
The profits last year were.....	2,504 70
“ this year.....	<u>1,970 50</u>
Difference in favor of last year.....	<u>534 20</u>

This statement, showing a deficit of three hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-six cents, certainly requires an explanation, as well as the item of loss by the navy contract. In the month of June, 1847, Mr. Robert Coltman, the warden at that time, in conjunction with the board of inspectors, thought it better to change the system of work, in order to satisfy the many remonstrances from the numerous and respectable mechanics of this district concerning convict labor, as coming directly in conflict with the respectability of their trades. Mr. Coltman being himself a mechanic, and no doubt entertaining the same feelings as others, proposed to obtain the work of the navy for making sailors' shoes. The act of Congress, authorizing the bureau of provision and clothing to issue proposals, and enter into contract with the lowest bidders, precluded any preference, if ever so beneficial to another branch of the government. The law, also, which regulates this institution, forbids the warden from participating in contracts. Mr. Coltman proposed to Mr. Parsons, the superintendent of the shoe establishment, to offer, and, if the lowest bidder, to enter into contract with the navy, in his own name; both being assured of the certainty of a better arrangement, throwing the work entirely out of conflict with the respectable labor of the district, and, besides, it would relieve them of the many risks that so frequently occurred in heavy losses by selling on long credits, which they were compelled to grant; it being a custom with other manufactories. Mr. Parsons was the lowest bidder, and accordingly entered into contract with the Navy Department, giving bond and security, to furnish fifteen thousand pairs of shoes; subject to all requisitions that might be made, with-

out any stipulation of time, more than that it was to close on the seventh of June following.

This was certainly an oversight both with the warden and Mr. Parsons; they suffered their anxiety in promoting the condition of the prison to gain the better of their judgment; they had but twenty-three finishing shoemakers, and of this number there was several (and among them some of the best hands) whose time would shortly expire; early and large requisitions were made by the department, which, in a very short time, could not be executed; the department extended every lenity towards this unfortunate circumstance, and as fast as a number of shoes were finished and sent off the money was promptly paid over, reserving ten per cent., according to the stipulation of the contract. This continued up to November following, to the death of Mr. Coltman, and after this in the same faith under my charge, until the approach of spring, during which time several more of the best workmen's sentences had expired, and the force left became so weak, that scarcely any requisitions could be filled, and consequently the department had to purchase elsewhere, which, from the excess of prices paid, threw the prison in arrears to the amount stated, (\$2,345 76,) and which the department now holds back. I took the earliest and most prompt measures of laying the matter before the Secretary of the Navy, assuring him if the course of retaining the payments was persisted in I should be compelled to remove the contract, and endeavor to establish the former mode of operations. Through the kindness of heart and the deep searching and comprehensive mind of this excellent gentleman, we owe a debt of gratitude; he used every effort to relinquish the contract, and pay up the deficit, and to take all the shoes we might make up to the time when the contract expired; but, in presenting the case to the attorney general, his decision was against further interference, and the contractor was held responsible; but, notwithstanding, seeing the embarrassed condition that the commencement of my official capacity was placed in, he gave an order to pay for all shoes that I might furnish, irrespective of the contract, which amounted to about eight hundred dollars, and closed the whole affair of this unfortunate circumstance.

The only alternative then left me was to establish the original system of custom work, which, by being thrown aside for one year, was no easy task to place again in active condition; and, for four months, the operations of the prison, so far as sales were concerned, was almost in a neutral position. This was not the only circumstance that had a tendency to impede the progress of the institution. The deceased warden, in his last estimate for the fiscal year ending 20th June, 1849, for the support of the prison, placed the amount at six thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty cents, which was three thousand two hundred and forty dollars and seventy-eight cents less than that of preceding years. This was done with the full hope and certainty of the balance being made up by the profits of the contract. A connexion of both miscalculations has placed the prison in arrears for the ending of

the present year, 30th June next, about five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-four cents. There are no debts standing against the institution more than can be paid by those indebted to the prison, except that of Mr. Kibbey for leather, which amounts to twenty-six hundred dollars. You will, therefore, perceive that, if the amount retained by the Navy Department could be had, with what we have standing on the books, it would leave the prison entirely clear of debt. You will also notice, in the clerk's statement, that there yet remains in the treasury a balance of the appropriation of three thousand one hundred dollars, which will not be sufficient to meet the expenses, and which I have included in the item of arrears noticed before; all of which I respectfully call your attention to, and to urge upon Congress the necessity of an appropriation, in order to carry out the present year.

Having thus far occupied considerable space, much more than I at first intended, I feel as if I cannot close without mentioning, and claiming your attention, in regard to the United States convicts, divided, as they are, among the different States. I mention this circumstance from a desire which I notice is manifested by Congress to economize in the amount required for the payment of the officers of the institution, or rather a desire that the profits arising from the proceeds of labor of the prisoners should cover all expenses attending. When the location was first adopted, and the prison placed upon the bank of the Potomac river, with its buildings of immense size, calculated to contain three hundred prisoners, it was constructed with a view to take charge of the United States prisoners; its proximity to the sea board was intended to give facility to transportation by water, and to land immediately at the prison. The number yearly convicted by the United States courts are about fifty, for which, if sent to this prison, the expenses incurred for transportation would not exceed five hundred dollars per year, whereas the present expenses paid out of the treasury amounts to between eight and ten thousand dollars. If these convicts could be sent to this prison, it would place the average number at about one hundred and fifty, leaving still one-half the number of cells for a larger number, should crime increase with the growth of the district. This number, by frugal management, could be made to cover the entire expense of the prison, which would be a saving in both cases of about seventeen or eighteen thousand dollars per year, and this without a single dollar of further expense to the government, as the same number of officers actually necessary to guard forty or fifty prisoners would answer for three hundred or more. These facts should have been the duty of the board of inspectors who started with the operations of the prison; they were in full possession of all the intentions of its organization, and must have known well, from the size of the establishment, that it was to bear the name, and be in fact, The United States Penitentiary; but, from their apathy to attend to its full nature and meaning, it has since lost its true character; and, from the length of time it has been permitted to slumber, it

has assumed another name—*The Penitentiary for the District of Columbia*. It would be needless to refer to the erroneous prejudices manifested by some of our citizens that it would prove a great detriment to the district, by turning out upon our community a set of strange convicts, who would remain and accumulate amongst us. I am sorry to hear such absurdities uttered. The prison has now been in operation for upwards of twenty-three years; the most of the convicts which have been confined here were from the States, and not a single instance can be pointed out where one of them remained one day after the time of release, provided they had means sufficient to take them out of the district. Prisoners who are natives of the district hardly ever remain. I think, so far as I have noticed, there are six now living in the district, and they had families at the time of their conviction.

Having already, I am afraid, noticed more than will be agreeable to your patience, I have the honor, gentlemen, to subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. SENGSTACK, *Warden*.

JANUARY 1, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: Since my last report the usual good health has prevailed among the prisoners. The remark may be reiterated that, from the admirable system of hygiene pursued, there is more exemption from disease in the prison than among the inhabitants without the walls. Such are the results of proper diet, regular and early hours, avoidance of night air, and strict cleanliness; the absolute exclusion of tobacco and alcohol contribute to these happy results. Two deaths have occurred during the passed year, one from tubercular phthisis, and the other, an old man, who, after protracted illness, sunk under phthisis.

I would again respectfully urge what on a former occasion I took occasion to recommend to your attention, the extension of the grounds, for the purpose of employment to the prisoners in the useful and salutary occupation of agriculture, which, in some cases, would redound to the health of the prisoner as well as to the other interests of the prison. An occasional absence from sedentary employments to those in the open air would have a happy moral as well as physical influence, by obviating the effects of too monotonous pursuits to the mind, and, in the influence of such occupations, to invigorate both mind and body. As these grounds could, no doubt, be obtained at but little expense, (a condition not likely to continue long,) as well as from its intrinsic importance, I would earnestly draw the action of your board to its immediate accomplishment. As the paramount object of the institution is reformation without the taint of indictiveness, the philanthropist, and the justice of the law, look as well to the protection of the prisoner as the penalty of the offence, and that, in executing the mandate of the law, we inflict no prospective injury on the mind and body of

the criminal. This duty becomes the more imperative from the *isolated* condition in which they are placed as regards friends and connexions from without, and their sole *dependance* on the officers in trust to do them justice. This very dependance in chivalrous and virtuous men is always found a sure incentive to regard their rights, and among these none can be more sacred than a strict attention to those elements which may operate to the injury of mind or body. A very happy contribution has been made to the prisoners the last year by a large addition to the library, which, in former years, had been extremely small and unsatisfactory for its object, and I congratulate with you on this important acquisition, which, at the same time that it disturbs in no particular the discipline, contributes vastly to the moral and intellectual culture of the prisoner. The avidity with which they seek these books demonstrates the wisdom of making these well chosen volumes the vehicle of instruction to their minds, and he, who but for the solitude of his prison life would never have read or opened a book, may thus have lit up in the wonderful laboratory of the mind germs which may, in after life, prove an inestimable blessing to himself and others whom he may influence. I recommend most earnestly that a small annual appropriation be made for this library, and the books to be selected with great care.

I hope the views of the warden, as regards ventilation in particular, as part of the medical hygiene of the prison, may be promptly carried into effect.

I have further emphatically to recommend that some provision be made by which any case of insanity occurring in the prison may be sent to a proper asylum for the reception and treatment of such cases. It is well known, in the experience of penitentiaries, that such cases do occur, but so happily exempt has been this prison from such disease that, until now, when one prisoner only is in that state, that your attention has not been earlier called to the matter. It would be proper either to have the power to send them to some establishment fitted for their cure, or to have some suitable arrangements in the prison itself for their treatment and attendance. Under the arrangements existing, and those here recommended, this penitentiary may well be regarded, as it has been, by some of the most intelligent foreign and native visitors, a *model institution*, worthy of the capitol of our great empire.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. T. BOHRER, M. D.

TO INSPECTORS OF PENITENTIARY,
Washington city, D. C.

WASHINGTON, *January 1, 1849.*

GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to report to you the good conduct of the prisoners during the past year. There are very few who do not feel grateful for attention to their religious instruction, and receive from me with respect any instruction re-

lating to their moral welfare. The Sunday school is still in successful operation; the books lately presented to this institution by Miss Dix are generally read with interest, and I hope not without profit to many of the convicts. The laws adopted for the government of this institution have been administered by Mr. Sengstack, the warden, and the officers under him, in a manner that done them great credit. The discipline of the institution is well adapted to the wants and condition of the prisoners.

Yours, &c.,

JNO. B. FERGUSON,
Chaplain.

To the BOARD OF INSPECTORS
of the United States Penitentiary, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PENITENTIARY,
January 8, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor, herewith, to submit my annual statements, exhibiting the financial condition of this institution, with a journal of convicts for the year, ending the 31st of December, 1848, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Number 1 shows the cash receipts and disbursements for the year; number 2, the income from the different branches of mechanism; number 3, the actual amount of provisions, clothing, &c., consumed during the year; number 4, the total income from the labor of the convicts and expenses incurred for the support of the prison; and number 5, a journal of convicts, showing the number in confinement at the commencement of, received into, discharged from, and remaining in confinement, at the close of the year.

You will observe, by referring to statement number 2, that a balance appears against the shoe factory of \$375 26. This arises in consequence of charging that branch of business with \$2,345 76, the amount of loss sustained, by the institution failing to meet the requisitions made upon it, under a contract entered into with the navy, by the late warden and one of the assistant keepers, to supply the sailors with shoes and pumps.

But for this failure there would have appeared a balance in favor of the shoe factory of \$1,970 50, which (taking into consideration the decreased number of prisoners in confinement, and the fact, that amongst those discharged early in the year were some of the most available hands) would have made the income from the labor of the convicts, for the past, equal to that of any preceding year.

For the particulars with regard to this contract with the navy, I respectfully refer you to the warden's report, who has, I believe, given a lengthy history of its origin, progress, and results.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

CRAVEN ASHFORD,
Clerk of the Penitentiary.

To the BOARD OF INSPECTORS
of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia.

No. 1.

Penitentiary for the District of Columbia, in account current with the penitentiary for the District of Columbia.

Dr.		Cr.	
To balance in hands of warden, and unexpended, December 31, 1847.....	\$298 59	By amount paid for clothing for prisoners	\$38 61
To balance in the Treasury of the United States, and undrawn, December 31, 1847	4,689 46	do.....for tools and materials for carpenter's shop..	8 71
To amount of appropriation by act of Congress, approved August 12, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.....	6,283 80	do.....for tools and materials to be worked up in broom factory.....	79 38
To amount deposited in treasury by warden	1,813 94	do.....for tools and raw materials to be worked up in shoe factory.....	1,661 08
To amount received on outstanding accounts, and for articles manufactured and sold at the penitentiary during the year.	6,732 19	do.....for rations	1,106 06
To balance due the warden.....	19 26	do.....incidental expenses, including stationery, books, postage, &c.....	140 01
		do.....officers, their salaries.....	9,141 88
		do.....discharged convicts	33 00
		do.....for improvements and repairs.....	961 11
		do.....for new cart, repairs to carriage, horse feed, &c.....	246 08
		do.....hospital expenses, medicines, &c.....	101 67
		do.....for fuel and lights.....	362 36
		do.....for junk	4 40
		do.....outstanding accounts due prior to the 1st of January, 1848.....	1,055 15
		do.....into the treasury by warden.....	1,813 94
			16,753 44
		By balance in the Treasury of the United States, and undrawn, December 31, 1848.....	3,083 80
			19,837 24
	19,837 24		
To balance in the Treasury of the United States, and undrawn, December 31, 1848	3,083 80	By balance due the warden.....	\$19 26
	3,103 06		

CRAVEN ASHFORD, Clerk of the Penitentiary.

No. 2.

Statement showing the income from the labor of convicts employed in the different workshops, for the year 1848.

Shoe factory.

To amount of stock and materials on hand, December 31, 1847	\$1,742 98
To amount paid for tools, raw materials, and shoes returned during the year..	1,835 96
To amount owing for materials, leather, &c., to be paid	2,611 01
To amount of loss on contract with the navy, being the excess on the purchase of shoes and pumps, above the contract price	2,345 76
	<u>8,535 71</u>

Cr.

By amount received, and charged on the books of the penitentiary, for boots and shoes sold during the year.....	\$6,314 94
By amount of stock, boots and shoes, and materials on hand, December 31, 1848.....	1,895 51
	<u>8,210 45</u>
Deficit	<u>375 26</u>

Carpenters' and blacksmiths' shop.

By amount received, and charged for sales and work done.....	\$119 69
By amount of stock and materials on hand, December 31, 1848.....	211 49
	<u>331 18</u>
To amount of stock and materials on hand, December 31, 1847	\$241 62
To amount paid for materials, tools, &c.....	15 71
To amount owing for materials, tools, &c., to be paid.....	12 65
	<u>269 98</u>
Balance in favor of carpenters' and blacksmiths' shop	<u>61 20</u>

Broom factory.

By amount received and charged for sales of brooms.....	\$464 59
By amount of stock and materials on hand, December 31, 1848.....	69 25
	<u>533 84</u>
To amount of stock and materials on hand, December 31, 1847	\$271 00
To amount paid for materials during the year, including amount unpaid	119 41
	<u>390 41</u>
Balance in favor of broom factory.....	<u>143 43</u>

Oakum.

By amount received and charged for sales of oakum.....	\$64 13
By amount of oakum and junk on hand, December 31, 1848	6 00
	<u>70 13</u>
To amount of junk and oakum on hand, December 31, 1847.....	\$56 15
To amount paid for junk this year	4 40
	<u>60 55</u>
Balance in favor of oakum.....	<u>9 58</u>

No. 3.

Statement showing the amount of clothing, rations, &c., consumed by the prisoners during the year 1848.

Clothing.

To amount of clothing on hand, December 31, 1847.....	\$388 10
To amount paid for clothing this year	38 61
To amount owing for clothing this year, to be paid	124 50
To shoe factory, for shoes furnished prisoners.....	105 00
	<hr/>
	656 21
By amount of clothing on hand, December 31, 1848	250 97
	<hr/>
Amount consumed.....	405 24
	<hr/>

Provisions.

To amount of rations on hand, December 31, 1847	\$89 75
To amount paid for rations this year	1,106 06
To amount owing for rations, to be paid.....	467 61
	<hr/>
	1,653 42
By amount of rations on hand, December 31, 1848.....	152 22
	<hr/>
Amount consumed	1,501 20
	<hr/>

Dispensary and hospital.

To amount of medicines and hospital stores on hand, December 31, 1847.....	\$11 15
To amount paid for medicines, &c., this year	101 67
To amount owing for medicines, &c., this year, to be paid	42 22
	<hr/>
	155 04
By amount of medicines and hospital stores on hand, December 31, 1848.....	106 00
	<hr/>
Amount consumed	49 04
	<hr/>

Statement showing the income from the labor of convicts, and the ordinary expenditures for the support of the penitentiary for the year ending December 30, 1848.

Dr.		Cr.	
To amount of rations consumed by the prisoners.....	\$1,501 20	By broom factory, for.....	\$143 43
amount of clothing furnished prisoners and discharged convicts.....	405 24	carpenter's and blacksmith shop, for	61 20
amount of fuel and lights for prison, guard room and office.....	415 46	oakum, for	9 58
amount paid for new cart, repairs to carriage, horse-feed, &c.....	266 08		214 21
amount paid and owing for incidental expenses, books, stationery, &c.....	193 87	balance—excess of expenditures over income this year..	12,146 82
amount paid and owing for hospital expenses, medicines, &c.....	49 04		
amount paid officers—their salaries.....	9,141 88		
amount paid discharged convicts.....	33 00		
amount of balance against shoe factory, in consequence of failing to fill contract with the navy.....	375 26		
	<u>12,361 03</u>		<u>12,361 03</u>
To balance—excess of expenditures over income.....	\$12,146 82		

CRAVEN ASHFORD, Clerk of Penitentiary.

Journal of convicts in the penitentiary for the District of Columbia, in all the year 1848; with the time of reception, sex and color, where born, age, where convicted, term of sentence, crime, employment, and discharge.

No.	Names.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.	Where convicted.
1	S. S.....	Mar. 19, 1840	Mulatto man.....	Washington, D. C.....	33	Washington.....
2	C. B.....	Nov. 29, 1848	White man.....	Virginia.....	51	Alexandria.....
3	McD. D.....	Mar. 15, 1844	do.....	Georgetown.....	22	Washington.....
4	J. B.....	April 2, 1844	Black man.....	Maryland.....	30	do.....
5	G. R.....	April 15, 1844	do.....	Alexandria.....	22	Alexandria.....
6	A. M.....	June 4, 1844	Mulatto man.....	do.....	41	do.....
7	J. S.....	June 4, 1844	White man.....	Virginia.....	35	do.....
8	R. S.....	June 4, 1844	do.....	Georgetown.....	23	do.....
9	T. B.....	Nov. 18, 1844	Black man.....	Maryland.....	54	Washington.....
10	A. R.....	Mar. 22, 1845	Mulatto man.....	Washington.....	31	do.....
11	J. T., alias W. T.....	Mar. 22, 1845	Black man.....	Maryland.....	26	do.....
12	T. T.....	Mar. 22, 1845	White man.....	Georgetown.....	21	do.....
13	J. W.....	Mar. 24, 1845	do.....	Alexandria.....	63	do.....
14	J. D.....	July 1, 1845	Yellow man.....	Georgetown.....	50	do.....
15	S. S.....	July 1, 1845	Black man.....	Alexandria.....	26	do.....
16	J. B.....	Dec. 12, 1845	White man.....	North Carolina.....	27	do.....
17	W. D., alias W. C. B.....	Dec. 27, 1845	do.....	Virginia.....	35	do.....
18	T. C.....	Dec. 31, 1845	do.....	do.....	27	do.....
19	J. C.....	Jan. 7, 1846	Black man.....	Maryland.....	40	do.....
20	J. W. S.....	Jan. 16, 1846	White man.....	do.....	38	do.....
21	T. J., alias T. W.....	Mar. 6, 1846	Black man.....	Virginia.....	31	do.....
22	J. B., alias J. H. S.....	April 15, 1846	do.....	Washington.....	24	Alexandria.....
23	J. L.....	April 25, 1846	do.....	Alexandria.....	32	do.....
24	J. B.....	Nov. 20, 1846	White man.....	Maryland.....	35	do.....
25	W. C.....	Dec. 18, 1846	Mulatto man.....	Alexandria.....	32	Washington.....
26	W. L.....	Dec. 24, 1846	Black man.....	Virginia.....	24	do.....
27	P. H.....	Mar. 5, 1847	White man.....	Ireland.....	24	do.....
28	A. P. B.....	Mar. 12, 1847	do.....	Virginia.....	24	do.....
29	J. L. F.....	Mar. 15, 1847	do.....	France.....	37	do.....

No. 5—Continued.

No.	Names.	No. of times convicted.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Employment.	When discharged.
1	S. S.	3	Larceny	9 years	Shoemaking	Died July 16, 1848.
2	C. B.	1	Burglary and larceny	14 years	Broom making	Discharged March 15, 1848.
3	McK. D.	2	Larceny	4 years	Shoemaking	
4	J. B.	1	do.	6 years	do.	
5	G. R.	1	do.	4 years	Baking	Discharged April 15, 1848.
6	A. M.	1	Burglary	14 years	Carpentry	
7	J. S.	2	do.	4 years	Shoemaking	Discharged June 4, 1848.
8	R. S.	1	do.	do.	Carpentry	Pardoned June 2, 1848.
9	T. B.	2	do.	5 years	Cooking	
10	A. R.	3	Larceny	3 years	Shoemaking	Discharged March 22, 1848.
11	J. T., alias W. T.	2	do.	5 years	Laborer	
12	T. T.	1	do.	3 years	Shoemaking	Pardoned March 20, 1848.
13	J. W.	4	do.	6 years	do.	
14	J. D.	1	Manslaughter	do.	do.	
15	S. S.	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill.	3 years	do.	Discharged June 30, 1848.
16	J. B.	1	Burglary	5 years and 6 months	do.	
17	W. D., alias W. C. B.	1	Burglary and larceny	8 years and 6 months	Tailoring	
18	T. C.	1	Manslaughter	7 years	Shoemaking	
19	J. C.	1	do.	6 years	do.	
20	J. W. S.	2	Forgery and larceny	4 years	do.	
21	T. J., alias T. W.	2	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	2 years	Laborer	Discharged March 6, 1848.
22	J. B., alias J. H. S.	2	Larceny	do.	Shoemaking	Discharged April 12, 1848.
23	J. L.	1	Felony	7 years	Baking	Pardoned September 1, 1848.
24	J. B.	1	Forgery	2 years	Blacksmithing	Pardoned November 18, 1848.
25	W. C.	3	Larceny	3 years	Shoemaking	
26	W. L.	1	Horse stealing	do.	do.	
27	P. H.	1	Larceny	1 year and 3 months	do.	Pardoned June 2, 1848.
28	A. P. B.	1	Burglary	3 years	do.	
29	J. L. F.	2	Larceny	6 years	do.	

No. 5—Continued.

No.	Names.	When received.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.	Where convicted.
30	D. W. D.	Mar. 22, 1847	Mulatto man	Virginia	36	Washington
31	E. W.	Mar. 29, 1847	do.	do.	23	do.
32	H. H. S.	Mar. 30, 1847	White man	New Hampshire	28	do.
33	S. H.	April 27, 1847	do.	Virginia	64	Clarksburg, Va.
34	J. P.	April 27, 1847	do.	do.	40	do.
35	W. D.	June 25, 1847	Mulatto man	Alexandria	22	Washington
36	D. H.	June 25, 1847	Mulatto boy	do.	18	do.
37	J. H.	July 1, 1847	Black man	Washington	26	do.
38	N. S.	Dec. 9, 1847	do.	do.	36	do.
39	R. B.	Dec. 9, 1847	do.	Maryland	35	do.
40	H. T.	Dec. 11, 1847	Black woman	Georgetown, D. C.	18	do.
41	A. T.	Dec. 13, 1847	Black man	Washington, D. C.	24	do.
42	J. H. B.	Dec. 13, 1847	Yellow man	Maryland	26	do.
43	J. D.	Dec. 14, 1847	Black man	do.	36	do.
44	N. L.	Jan. 6, 1848	White man	Connecticut	34	do.
45	W. T.	Mar. 15, 1848	Black man	Georgetown, D. C.	27	do.
46	J. M.	Mar. 16, 1848	Black boy	Washington, D. C.	19	do.
47	M. C.	Mar. 16, 1848	do.	Maryland	17	do.
48	J. B.	Mar. 23, 1848	Black woman	Virginia	17	do.
49	G. H.	April 10, 1848	do.	Alexandria, Va.	20	do.
50	J. S.	April 24, 1848	White man	Virginia	28	Clarksburg, Va.
51	W. P., alias W. J.	June 24, 1848	Mulatto boy	Washington, D. C.	16	Washington
52	E. B.	July 1, 1848	Black woman	Maryland	16	do.
53	W. F.	July 15, 1848	Black man	do.	32	do.
54	R. R.	Aug. 21, 1848	Mulatto man	Alexandria, Va.	21	do.
55	W. C.	Sept. 20, 1848	White man	Virginia	56	Clarksburg, Va.
56	W. J.	Dec. 9, 1848	Black man	Washington	21	Washington
57	J. O., alias McK.	Dec. 28, 1848	White man	Maryland	do.	do.
58	R. B.	Dec. 28, 1848	do.	Georgetown	do.	do.

No. 5—Continued.

No.	Names.	No. of times convicted.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Employment.	When discharged.
30	D. W. D.	1	Larceny	9 years	Shoemaking	
31	E. W.	1	Forgery	1 year	do.	Discharged March 23, 1848.
32	H. H. S.	1	do.	8 years	do.	Pardoned June 29, 1848.
33	S. H.	1	Counterfeiting U. S. coin	3 years	do.	Pardoned, January 14, 1848.
34	J. P.	1	do. do.	6 years	do.	
35	W. D.	2	Burglary and larceny	4 years	do.	
36	D. H.	1	Larceny	2 years	do.	
37	J. H.	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	do.	do.	
38	N. S.	4	Larceny	do.	do.	
39	R. B.	1	do.	1 year	do.	Discharged, December 9, 1848.
40	H. T.	1	do.	1 year and 3 months	Washing and mending.	
41	A. T.	2	do.	1 year and 6 months	Shoemaking	
42	J. H. B.	2	do.	1 year and 6 months	do.	Died, December 23, 1848.
43	J. D.	5	do.	2 years	do.	
44	N. L.	1	Passing counterfeit money	4 years	Broom making	
45	W. T.	1	Assault and battery, with intent to kill	do.	Shoemaking	
46	J. M.	1	Larceny	1 year	do.	
47	M. C.	1	do.	do.	do.	
48	J. B.	1	do.	2 years	Washing and mending.	
49	G. H.	1	do.	1 year and 6 months	do.	
50	J. S.	2	Counterfeiting U. S. coin	1 year	do.	
51	W. P., alias W. J.	1	Larceny	2 years	do.	
52	E. B.	1	do.	1 year	do.	
53	W. F.	1	do.	1 year and 6 months	Laborer	
54	R. R.	1	do.	1 year	Shoemaking	
55	W. C.	1	Passing counterfeit coin	2 years	do.	
56	W. J.	1	Larceny	1 year and 6 months	do.	
57	J. O. alias McK.	1	do.	2 years	do.	
58	R. B.	1	do.	do.	do.	

RECAPITULATION.

Number of prisoners confined in the penitentiary, January 1, 1848.....	43
Number of prisoners received during the year 1848.....	15
Total in all (the year)	58
Discharged, by expiration of sentence.....	9
Pardoned	7
Deaths	2
	18
Remaining in the penitentiary, December 31, 1848.....	40
Of whom are white males	13
black males.....	23
black females.....	4
Total.....	40
Who are apportioned to labor as follows :	
Shoemaking.....	29
Carpentry and blacksmithing (occasionally).....	2
Tailoring and shoe-binding	1
Baking	1
Cooking	2
Laborers	1
Washing and mending.....	4
Total	40

CRAVEN ASHFORD,
Clerk of the Penitentiary.

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The following is a list of the books in the collection of the New York Public Library, Asten Lenox Tilden Foundation, which were purchased by the Library during the year 1891. The books are arranged in alphabetical order of the author's name.

1. *History of the United States*, by John Fiske. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1891.

2. *History of the United States*, by John Fiske. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1891.

3. *History of the United States*, by John Fiske. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1891.

4. *History of the United States*, by John Fiske. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1891.

5. *History of the United States*, by John Fiske. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1891.

6. *History of the United States*, by John Fiske. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1891.

7. *History of the United States*, by John Fiske. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1891.

8. *History of the United States*, by John Fiske. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1891.

9. *History of the United States*, by John Fiske. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1891.

10. *History of the United States*, by John Fiske. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1891.

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